DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 257 458 IR 051 125

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TITLE A Study of Multitype Library Cooperatives: Including Developments in the Southwest Michigan Library Network, Michigan, California and Texas, with References to New York State and Illinois.
PUB DATE [Jul 84]
NOTE 96p.; This report was prepared for the Executive Board of the Southwest Michigan Library Network.
PUB TYPE Viewpoints (120) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Academic Libraries; Elementary Secondary Education; *Financial Support; Higher Education; History; Interlibrary Loans; *Library Cooperation; *Library Networks; *Library Planning; *Library Services; Library Surveys; Position Papers; Public Libraries; School Libraries; Special Libraries; State Libraries
IDENTIFIERS Michigan; *Resource Sharing

ABSTRACT

This report reviews the activities, structure, and organization of the Southwest Michigan Library Network (SMLN) and provides a review of multitype networking in several other states, sources of funding, and issues in national networking. The SMLN is a cooperative group of 56 libraries located within the five counties of Allegan, Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren. It is one of 15 regions of cooperation (ROCs) organized to provide an opportunity for all types of libraries to share resources and to fill interlibrary loan requests within the region, if possible, before referral to the major reference research libraries in the state. Following a preface, the document covers the history and development of the SMLN including its organization, funding, relationship to other cooperatives, and accomplishments. A section on interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing covers legislation, establishment of multitype cooperatives, and cooperative services and programs in Michigan's ROCs. An overview examines cooperatives in several other states and provides detailed descriptions of activities in California and Texas. Issues and concerns in multitype networking generally are then outlined, followed by conclusions and recommendations to the SMLN. Data and additional information on multitype library networks are appended, and an extensive bibliography is provided. (THC)

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A Study of Multitype Library Cooperatives:

Including Developments in the Southwest Michigan Library Network, Michigan, California and Texas, with References to New York State and Illinois

by

Sylvia G. Faibisoff

IR051125

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PREFACE

This report has been written to fulfill the requirements of the Executive Board of the Southwest Michigan Library Network to review the activities, structure and organization of that network and to provide the Board with a review of multitype networking in other states, sources of funding and issues in national networking.

In the spring of 1984, the consultant met with members of the Executive Board and with various librarians whose institutions were members of the network. The following concerns of the Board were identified:

1. There did not appear to be any long range plans for the network.

2. The librarians in the region were not certain of the relationship of the newly formed Southwest Michigan library network to pre-existing networks.
   - How did SMLN relate to the Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative?
   - To the REMCs?
   - To SWELP? SWELP was already filling interlibrary loan requests.

3. Since there was no formal organizational structure and no full time director to whom were inquiries regarding the network to be directed? Any member of the Executive Board? The fiscal director of SMLC who was on the Executive Board and at the official mailing address of the Southwest Michigan Library Network?

4. Without a paid director and staff, communication does break down. It is not always expedient for volunteer staff to create newsletters, provide for the distribution of minutes and other communiques that facilitate the communication of information.

5. Since SMLN is funded primarily with Title III funds, can it survive if these are withdrawn?

6. The similarity of titles between the Southwest Michigan Library Network and the Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative is, at best, confusing.

Many of these questions are similar to those that have been raised in other states when multitype cooperatives were organized. One of the greatest concerns is that of coordinating relationships with pre-existing cooperatives.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBRARY NETWORK

SMLN:A Network?: When the Executive Board of SMLN changed its name from the Southwest Michigan Library Region of Cooperation to the Southwest Michigan Library Network, it undoubtedly did so for two reasons: a) to eliminate an awkward title and b) to distinguish the multitype organization SMLN from the single type library cooperative, SMCL. It is not the intent of this report to question SMLN's use of the term "network." Suffice to state that the term is used to define any type of cooperative activity and the use of the term does not always meet the criteria that have been set for a "network" as defined by Carl Overhage (1969), Joseph Becker (1968), Raymond Swank (1971), or Markuson (1980). The working definition as we perceive it in this instance is that SMLN is a multitype cooperative with a dedicated mission, i.e. to improve interlibrary lending and cooperation in the regions of cooperation as defined by the State, through the use of whatever telecommunications systems, computer hardware and software, and other tools available. Thus, working in a cooperative mode, the Southwest Michigan Library Network, hereafter referred to as SMLN, may presently be defined as a network or a multitype library cooperative whose expectation is to link all libraries within the region via telecommunication with computer controlled switching stations and data base access.

SMLN is a cooperative group of 56 libraries located within the five counties of Allegan, Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren (see Map 1). It is one of the fifteen regions of cooperation created as a result of the efforts of the Task Force report and plan for restructuring interlibrary loan in Michigan following the change in the responsibilities of the State Library. The regions were organized to provide an opportunity for all types of libraries to share resources and to fill interlibrary loan requests if possible within the region before referral to the major reference research libraries within the state: the Detroit Public Library, the State Library, Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, or Wayne State.

MAP 1

SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBRARY NETWORK

Population	April, 1980	July, 1983
Allegan	81,555	82,581
Berrien	171,276	165,741
Cass	49,499	47,102
Kalamazoo	212,378	217,630
Van Buren	66,814	67,077
Total	581,522	580,131

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The boundaries of SMLN are contiguous with those of SMLC, the Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative (see Map 1). There is no legal provision that would prevent two or more regions of cooperation from merging as one if this would result in more desirable and feasible areas of cooperation.

As of 1984, 26 public libraries, 10 academic libraries, 13 special libraries, 3 school libraries and 4 pre-existing cooperative organizations were members of SMLN. (For listing see Figure 1).

Any library in the region is eligible for membership simply by signing a "Statement of Affiliation." (See Appendix IX). No fees are required for membership.

Organization: The intent to organize the southwestern region of cooperation was announced by the Director of the Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative on August 21, 1980. The first meeting was held on September 15, 1980 and within a few weeks a profile of the area was completed, regional outlets to serve as resource centers were designated and information was gathered on the availability of locator tools. Criteria for the selection of the Executive Board were approved. By the new year the Board was in full operation. and by May 1981, the Board, working with maximum speed, conducted a survey of regional needs for cooperation.

Survey results: Since only 39 libraries responded to the questionnaire, the results cannot be considered conclusive. Nevertheless, the Board had gathered some information about the region. Twelve of the 39 had automated their operations; 15 of the 39 reported the availability of dial up access and microcomputer capability.

Several libraries withing the region had automated their circulation systems; several were online to OCLC and were using its subsytems for cataloging, interlibrary loan, serials control or various indexing projects such as newspapers and union lists of serials.

Funding; With the exception of proceeds from a successful workshop on microcomputers, SMLN's funds are LSCA dependent.

FIGURE I

LIBRARIES IN THE SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN NETWORK

PUBLIC

- Allegan Public Library
- Augusta McKay Public Library
- Benton Harbor Public Library
- Berrien Springs/Sparks Public Library
- Bridgman Public Library
- Buchanan Public Library
- Comstock Township Library
- Dowagiac Public Library
- Galesburg Memorial Library
- Galien Township Library
- Hartford Public Library
- Kalamazoo Public Library and Museum
- Lawton Public Library
- Lincoln Township Public Library
- New Buffalo Public Library
- Otsego District Public Library
- Parchmont Community Library
- Paw Paw Public Library
- Plainwell/Charles A. Ransom Public Library
- Portage Public Library
- Richland Community Library
- St. Joseph/Maud Preston Palenske Memorial Library
- South Haven Memorial Library
- Three Oaks Township Library
- Vicksburg Community Library
- Watervliet District Library

ACADEMIC

- Andrews University
- Glen Oaks Community College Learning Resource Center
- Kalamazoo College/Upjohn Library
- Kalamazoo Valley Community College Learning Resource Center
- Lake Michigan College Library (Community)
- Nazareth College/David Metzger Library (Catholic - 4 yr. priv.)
- Niles Community College
- State Technical Institute Library
- Western Michigan University Library
- WMU School of Librarianship Library

SPECIAL

- Berrien General Hospital
- Borgess Medical Center Library
- Bronson Hospital Library
- Franklin Community Hospital/ Vicksburg Heath Company
- Kalamazoo Institute of Arts Library
- Kalsec, Inc.
- Kalamazoo Nature Center Library Reference
- Kalamazoo Regional Psychiatric Hospital Staff Library
- National Standard Company
- Pawating Hospital Medical Library
- PEMC XI
- REMC XII
- Upjohn Business LIbrary
- Upjohn Company Technical Library
- Upjohn Company Patent Law Library
- Whirlpool Corporation/Research and Engineering Technical Information Center

SCHOOL

- Kalamazoo Public Schools
- Portage Public Schools
- Vicksburg Community Schools

- S.W. Michigan Cooperative
- REMC XI
- REMC XII

The following sums have been allocated since 1980:

1980-1981 ---	$ 6,056.00
1981-1982 ---	18,849.00
1982-1983 ---	20,521.00
1983-1984 ---	20,144.00

Regional outlets Nazareth College, Upjohn Corporation Technical Library, Western Michigan University Library's SWELP were designated regional outlets.

To qualify as regional outlets, libraries had to meet the following criteria:

--- The willingness to accept the responsibility

--- A willingness to provide staff, resources, equipment and other items that would facilitate interlibrary lending

--- Willingness to provide bibliographic and locator verification

--- A willingness to develop and publish conditions for lending

--- Have or be able to obtain access to OCLC

--- A willingness to search for materials in the region first before forwarding requests to the statewide network.

SWELP: Western Michigan University's interlibrary loan service, funded solely by that library, extends beyond the five county region of SMLN and covers the counties of Barry, Calhoun, Eaton, Ionia, Kent, Muskegon, Ocean, Ottawa, and St. Joseph.

The initial objective of the SWELP was to meet the research and resources needs of the many libraries in southwest Michigan and thereby to "maximize the benefits of tax money devoted to the acquisition of costly research materials."

SWELP provides the following services;

--- One month loan of monographs in its collections (other than those monographs that are traditionally not loaned,

i.e. reference books, best sellers, class reserve items etc.

--- Identifies locations of resources not held by WMU

--- Provides answers to reference questions and subject requests that do not involve extensive searches.

-- Provides status reports within a reasonable time frame

Relationship of SMLN to other cooperatives within the region

Newly developed networks as we have indicated previously are concerned that pre-existing cooperatives may hinder their development. However many such cooperatives may also serve as models, and may in fact, have services that may be incorporated or extended to other libraries within the region. Within the SMLN boundaries there are several such cooperatives: KETAL, the Berrien County Library Consortium, REMC XII, and SWLC.

One of the primary functions of **KETAL**, for instance is to provide access to the resources of its member libraries by issuing an information pass (INFOPASS) to any patron whose information requirements cannot be satisfied by his/her library's resources. This pass is a temporary ID and may be issued by KETAL member libraries. INFOPASS was initially successfully used by the now defunct Illiois Regional Council. The Executive Board of SMLN is interested in extending INFOPASS privileges to its membership. (Note: all KETAL members are not members of SMLN. For listing see Figure 2). A decision will have to be made about the feasibiiity of such a move. For negotiations such as these, the services of a full time director would be most valuable.

The **BERRIEN LIBRARY CONSORTIUM** is another cooperative within the SMLN territorial boundaries. An informal multitype library cooperative without formal organization, its members focus on joint purchasing and sharing the business/science/and technological collection housed at Andrews University. SMLN mays wish to examine this consortium's joint acquisitions program and its applicability to SMLN's member needs.

FIGURE II

THE KETAL CONSORTIUM

MEMBER LIBRARIES

Allegan Public Library
Augusta-Ross / McKay Library
Benton Harbor Public Library
Berrien Springs / Sparks Memorial Library
Borgess Hospital Medical Library
Bridgman Public Library
Bronson Methodist Hospital Health Sciences Library
Comstock Public Library
Eau Claire District Library*
Galesburg Memorial Library
Gilmore Art Center Library*
(not an InfoPass member)
Glen Oaks Community College Library
Hartford Public Library
Kalamazoo College Upjohn Library
Kalamazoo Nature Center Reference Library
Kalamazoo Public Library
Kalamazoo State Hospital Staff Library
Kalamazoo Valley Community College Library
Lawton Public Library
Lincoln Township Public Library / Stevensville
Nazareth College David Metzger Library
Otsego District Public LIbrary
Parchmont Community Library
Paw Paw Public Library
Plainwell / Ransom Library
Portage Public Library
Upjohn Company Business Library
Upjohn Company Corporate Technical Library
Vicksburg Community Library
Watervliet Public Library
Western Michigan University Libraries
Business Library
Dwight B. Waldo Library
Educational Resources Center Library
Music Library
Physical Sciences Library
Western Michigan University School of Librarianship
Laboratory Library

* Not members of SMLN.

The two single type cooperatives, The Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative and REMC XII are both members of SMLN. Both are firmly established cooperatives serving their public library, school and other member libraries. (The organization and services of SMLC are shown in Figure III), Both cooperative organizations are members of SMLN and work with the Executive Board of SMLN in order to find ways to best inter-relate.

REMC, the Regional Educational Media Center, is a regional outlet for the public schools in Michigan. REMC XII is a member of SMLN. and as such is interested in exploring the benefits that schools can gain from membership in SMLN. It is interested in the benefits that can be derived from shared cataloging, interlibrary loan, etc. It is also interested in providing its extensive audio visual and media services to the members of SMLC. There is a great deal of room for cooperation and interrelationship between school and other types of libraries.

The Kalamazoo Consortium for Higher Education is another cooperative, but its structure is informal. Its members, a group of educators from Western Michigan University Libraries, Kalamazoo Valley Community College, Nazareth College and the Kalamazoo College Library meet informally and irregularly for the primary purpose of exchanging information relating to higher education. Committees within the consortium meet to discuss library related matters and are currently in the process of examining the possibility of extending resources to school libraries. The Consortium is extremely informal. There are no reports or minutes. (Information for this paragraph from discussion with committee members.)

The Southwest Michigan Library Network is not only involved with cooperatives in the southwestern part of the state, but with cooperative organizations that serve the entire state. Among these are the Michigan Multitype Interlibrary Planning Committee, chaired by the University of Michigan, and the Michigan Library Consortium, brokers for OCLC services in Michigan. The Executive Board sends representatives to both cooperatives.

The Michigan Multitype InterLibrary Planning Committee aids in planning activities related to multitype cooperative activities, receives and disseminates funding information, receives proposals, etc. As a member of the Michigan Library consortium the Southwest Michigan Library Network pays annual fees for union listings, for the funding of the retroconversion of monograph holdings for its member

FIGURE III

SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBRARY COOPERATIVE:

TYPE.....SINGLE

AREA COVERED.....COUNTIES: ALLEGAN
BERRIEN
CASS
KALAMAZOO
VAN BUREN

AUTHORIZATION.....PUBLIC ACT 1977

GOVERNANCE.....BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Selected by member libraries, librarians and trustees
An Advisory Council of directors of public libraries and trustees of participating libraries act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Governors

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF.....DIRECTOR (PAID)
FULL TIME BOOKKEEPER/SECRETARY
SEVEN COMMITTEES (ALL VOLUNTEERS)
Budget, Continuing Education, Evaluation, Film, Grants, Needs and Services, Sunshine

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....INCREASE ACCESS TO LIBRARY RESOURCES
EXCHANGE SERVICES
SHARE SERVICES
ENCOURAGE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP.....All public libraries
Associates: Any type of library may become a member by paying a stipulated fee of $5.00 per month or $50.00 per year

FIGURE III (continued)

SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBRARY COOPERATIVE (continued)

SERVICES.....Delivery
Reference
Inservice training
Films
Centralized purchasing and discounts on purchases. (The discounts are attractive but limited to dealers more generally associated with public libraries' purchases and not necessarily geared to academic and special library needs.)
Computer processing. SMLC has computer facilities for the following: record keeping, onsite circulation systems, printing labels, cataloguing, the recording and access of patron interest files for selective dissemination of information.
Sharing information about resources and cooperative activity through a regularly published newsletter, distribution of minutes of meetings and other information as needed.

libraries and also aids in funding the OCLC union list of serials for its member libraries.

Accomplishments of SMLN: The program of the Southwest Michigan Library Network has been implemented by an Executive Board comprised of librarians from within the region who have given freely of their time. Within the three and one half years of its existence the Board has a substantial record of accomplishment.

----It has established policy and criteria for membership

----It has established criteria for interlibrary lending

----It has placed microcomputer equipment in regional outlets, thereby facilitating Interlibrary Lending
TRS 80 installed at Andrews University
" at REMC III, Portage
" at Kalamazoo College
" at Kalamazoo Public Library

----It has provided funds for the development of both the regional and state-wide union lists of serials

----It is supporting the recon project for the conversion of retrospective monograph holdings

----It sponsored a microcomputer workshop that netted $1557.15

----It has projected future programs that might be considered for implementation:

Delivery
Extended regional film library lending
Cooperative storage
Cooperative purchasing
Infopass

The Board is aware of a number of needs in the region related to computer technology: the need for software that is compatible with different types of equipment; the need for expansion of bibliographic access to and from data bases within and without the region; automation needs. The problem facing the Board is finding the time for planning, establishing priorities of needs and ultimately finding the funds and staff to implement programs.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION AND RESOURCE SHARING IN MICHIGAN

The Southwest Michigan Library Network is but one of the many interlibrary cooperative organizations in Michigan (Figure IV, Maps II and III). With the establishment of the fifteen regions of cooperation Michigan led the country in the number of multitype library cooperatives established within the past five to six years (Wareham, 1982). Figure V shows the states in which major growth in multitype library cooperatives has occurred. Note that Michigan and Illinois have both shown steady growth.*

FIGURE V

Table IV. Growth of Multitype Cooperation

State	Date and Number			
	1976	1978	1980	1982
MI	3	5	7	22
IL	3	20	34	36
OH	5	13	16	14
NY	10	9	11	13
PA	5	12	13	13
SC	0	0	19	12
MA	1	12	11	12

Since the publication of the first ASCLA REPORT (1976) the number of library cooperative organizations has more than doubled. Some type of interlibrary activity exists in about forty two states.

The heaviest concentration of interlibrary cooperatives still exists in the eastern seaboard states, the midwest, Texas and California. However the number of cooperatives within a state is not always an indicator of the number of libraries involved in cooperative activity. States such as Ohio, Indiana and Washington that show fewer single and multitype cooperatives are extensively covered by various networks. Figures VI and VII display the rankings of states with single, multitype and other types of cooperatives. Michigan ranks second in the country in the number of multitype cooperatives, fifth in the number of public library cooperatives.

In addition to ranking well above average in cooperative activities, Michigan ranks above average in the number of libraries within the state. It ranks tenth in the United States in the number of academic libraries; sixth in the number of public libraries; third in the number of special libraries; approximately tenth in the number of school

*For a list of cooperatives see Appendices I-V.

FIGURE IV

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITY IN MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE COOPERATION: (For listing see Appendices I-IV)

- Public library - 17
- School ------- 22 REMC
- Regional film Centers (in public libraries -- 4
- Special library (Health sciences)- 11

MULTITYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION: (For full listing see Appendix V)

- Regions of Cooperation -15 (See Map 2)
- Miscellaneous---------- 7
  - Berrien Library Consortium
  - KETAL Kalamazoo Area Library Consortium
  - Grand Rapids Area ULS
  - Oakland County ULS
  - Soo Area International Library Association
  - SWELP
  - Union List of Selected Serials of Michigan

STATEWIDE AGENCIES

Governmental --- 2

- Michigan Genealogical Council
- Council of State Agencies

Non-governmental -- 2

- Michigan Library Consortium
- Michigan Council-Continuing Library Education

SINGLE TYPE COOPERATION: (For listing see Appendices I-IV)

- Public library - 17
- School ------- 22 REMC
- Regional film Centers (in public libraries -- 4
- Special library (Health sciences)- 11

MULTITYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION: (For full listing see Appendix V)

- Regions of Cooperation -15 (See Map 2)

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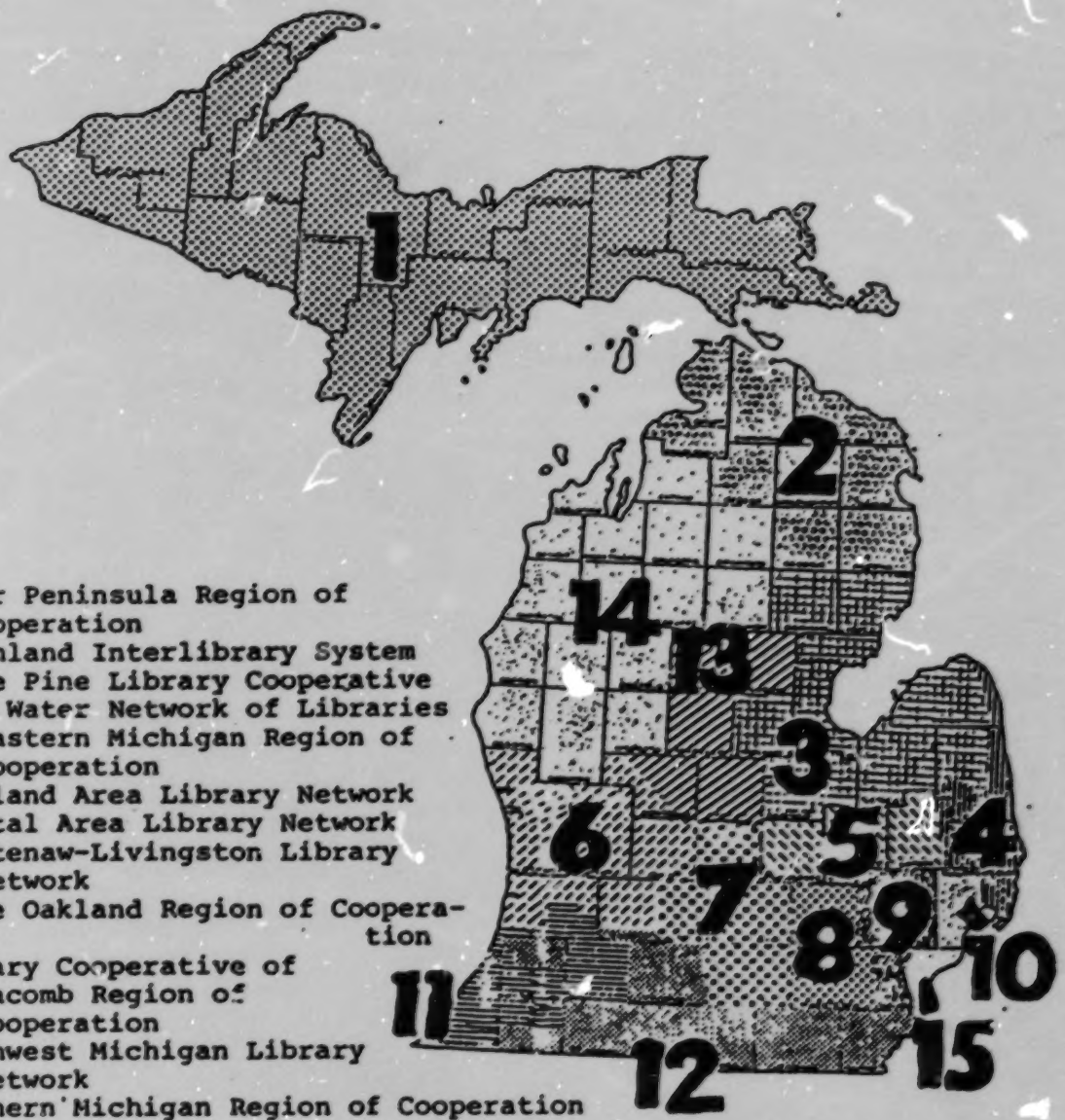
MAP II

MICHIGAN

MULTI-TYPE REGIONS OF COOPERATION



1. Upper Peninsula Region of Cooperation
2. Northland Interlibrary System
3. White Pine Library Cooperative
4. Blue Water Network of Libraries
5. Mideastern Michigan Region of Cooperation
6. Lakeland Area Library Network
7. Capital Area Library Network
8. Washtenaw-Livingston Library Network
9. Wayne Oakland Region of Cooperation
10. Library Cooperative of Macomb Region of Cooperation
11. Southwest Michigan Library Network
12. Southern Michigan Region of Cooperation
13. Central Michigan Interlibrary Region
14. Mid-Michigan League Region of Cooperation
15. Detroit Associated Libraries Region of Cooperation

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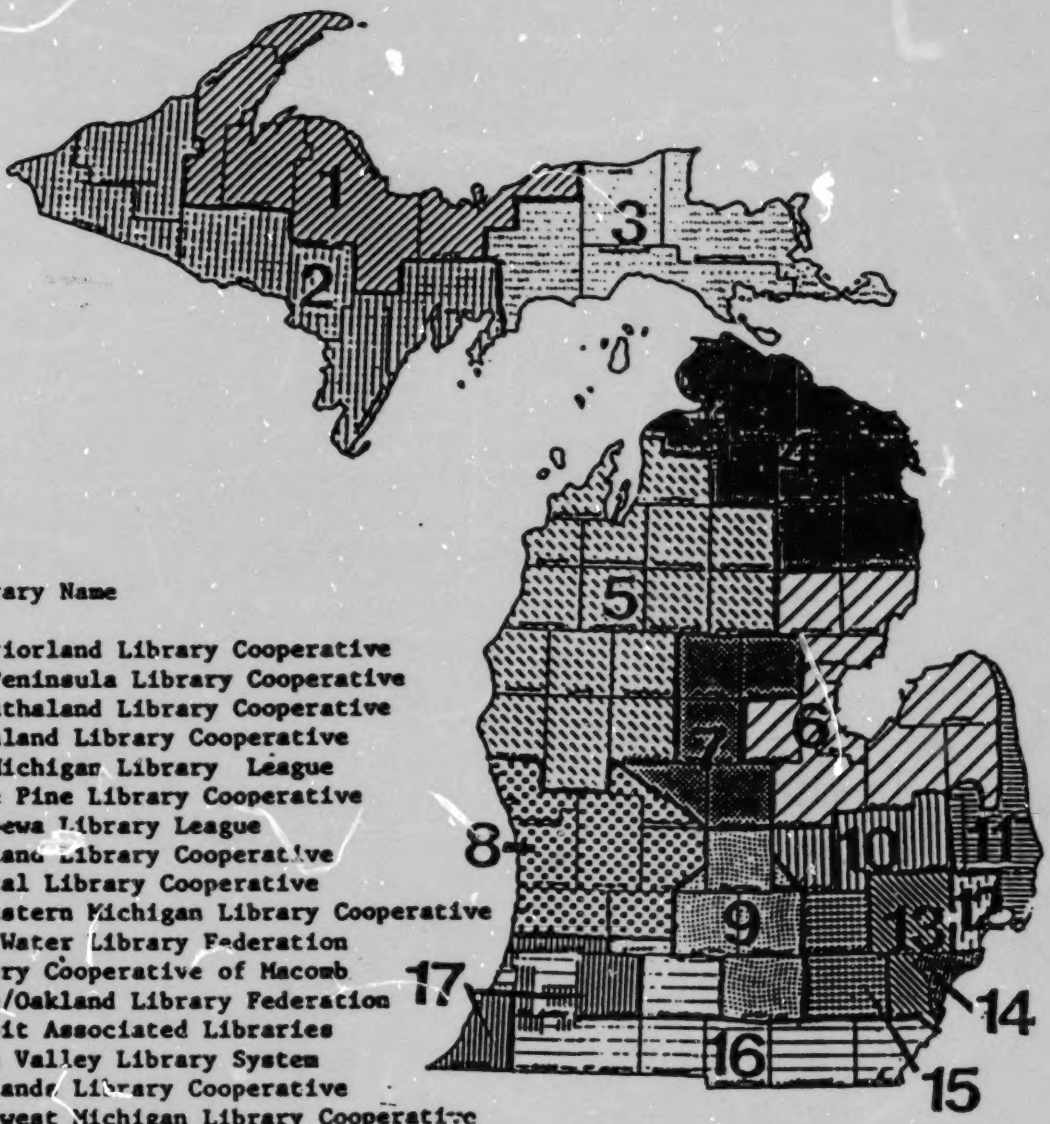
MAP III

MICHIGAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES



No.	Library Name
1.	Superiorland Library Cooperative
2.	Mid-Peninsula Library Cooperative
3.	Hiawathaland Library Cooperative
4.	Northland Library Cooperative
5.	Mid-Michigan Library League
6.	White Pine Library Cooperative
7.	Chippewa Library League
8.	Lakeland Library Cooperative
9.	Capital Library Cooperative
10.	Mideastern Michigan Library Cooperative
11.	Blue Water Library Federation
12.	Library Cooperative of Macomb
13.	Wayne/Oakland Library Federation
14.	Detroit Associated Libraries
15.	Huron Valley Library System
16.	Woodlands Library Cooperative
17.	Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative

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FIGURE VI

RANKING BY NUMBER OF SINGLE AND MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES

State	Totals		S	M	State	Totals		S	M
MI	81	=	59	22	VT	12	=	3	9
PA	64	=	51	13	WA	12	=	6	6
GA	61	=	52	9	FL	11	=	8	3
IL	48	=	12	36	CO	9	=	1	8
NY	46	=	33	13	KS	9	=	1	8
WI	37	=	24	13	LA	9	=	5	4
NJ	32	=	29	3	MT	8	=	6	2
MN	31	=	21	10	ID	7	=	1	6
TN	27	=	23	4	SD	5	=	3	2
TX	27	=	16	11	DE	4	=	1	3
KY	26	=	21	5	MD	4	=	2	2
CA	24	=	15	9	UT	4	=	4	0
MA	18	=	6	12	DC	3	=	2	1
SC	18	=	6	12	NV	3	=	0	3
CT	17	=	11	6	NH	3	=	2	1
OH	17	=	3	14	OK	3	=	2	1
AZ	16	=	15	1	RI	3	=	1	2
MS	16	=	16	0	WY	2	=	1	1
NC	15	=	15	0	HI	1	=	1	0
WV	13	=	13	0	ME	1	=	0	1
IN	12	=	2	10	NM	0	=	0	0
MO	12	=	4	8					
					TOTALS	831	=	537	294

Wareham, 1982.

FIGURE VII

RANKING BY NUMBER OF SINGLE AND OTHER TYPES OF COOPERATIVES

Multi-Type Library Cooperatives

(n = 52 states and territories)

IL	3[illegible]	KS	8	RI	2
MI	22	MO	8	SD	2
OH	14	CT	6	AZ	1
NY	13	ID	6	DC	1
PA	13	NE	6	ME	1
WI	13	WA	6	NH	1
MA	12	KY	5	OK	1
SC	12	LA	4	WY	1
TX	11	VA	4	HI	0
IN	10	DE	3	MS	0
MN	10	FL	3	NM	0
VT	9	WV	3	NC	0
CA	9	NJ	3	UT	0
GA	9	AL	2	WI	0
CO	8	MD	2	WV	0
IA	8	MT	2		

Public Library Cooperatives (n = 14)		Academic Library Cooperatives (n = 24)		Special Libraries (n = 29)		School Libraries (n = 45)	
GA	49	IL	9	MI	11	MI	22
PA	35	PA	8	PA	8	NY	6
NJ	29	IA	6	MN	7	WA	2
NY	26	MI	4	WI	6		
MI	22	VA	4	CT	4		
AL	20	CT	3	LA	4		
TN	17	[illegible]	3	MA	4		
WI	17	[illegible]	1	TN	4		
MS	16						
CA	15						
KY	15						
ND	15						

Wareham, 1982.

libraries and fourteenth in the United States in total number of libraries in the country.

Unfortunately, although Michigan is committed to the concept of cooperation, the level of financial support is low. Wareham (1982) reported that only 4.8% of the State's total expenditures for library support is allocated for cooperative activities. Michigan ranks thirty-third in the country.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

In spite of inadequate funding, multitype library cooperation has become well established.

Michigan's laws relating to library cooperation are both mandatory and permissive in nature. They support public library cooperation and provide for other types of cooperation such as the school media centers, statewide interlibrary lending. Libraries other than public are permitted to become members of the public library cooperatives, but without provision for state support for their cooperation.

The earliest legislation in Michigan established cooperatives for school libraries and for statewide interlibrary lending. This was followed by funding for public library cooperatives.

Public Act 55, 1970 established the Regional Media Center Services (REMC) to provide film and other services for all local and intermediate school districts within the state.

The Library Network Act 1971 (section 15.1780 (21)) enhanced interlibrary lending by providing that the largest libraries in the state would make their collections available to all citizens throughout the state through interlibrary loan.

Regional film centers were established by law in 1975 and in 1977, Public Act 55 (no.89) provided for the establishment and funding of public library cooperative film centers.

The act establishing public library cooperatives established formulas for funding, geographic criteria, and governance. The act itemized the types of services to be provided:

- Bibliographic services
- In-service training
- Book selection aids
- Bookmobile service or other outlets to outlying areas
- Printing
- Centralized purchasing
- Reference
- Delivery

It is important to note that the statute that provided for cooperative public libraries, also permitted other types of libraries to become members of the public library cooperatives, but as associate members. Thus those academic, special or school libraries that opted to become members of the public library cooperatives to take advantage of their services, were required to pay a fee.

Associate member libraries in public library cooperatives do not receive formula funds and do not have a share in the resources of the public library cooperative. Thus, although a public library may have a large number of associate memberships, its legal status is still defined as a single type library cooperative.

Multitype Cooperatives: Establishment

In most states public and school library cooperatives have been established by statute. Multitype library cooperatives have been established on a non-funded basis, but in recognition of the need to share the resources of many types of libraries in order to satisfy the diversity of information needs and to extend extend access to bibliographic sources throughout the state.

In Michigan the removal of the State Library from the Department of Education to the State legislature and the subordination of its public library function "to service to state governments and to strengthen library services through various kinds of libraries" led to the creation of the regions of cooperation.

The Task Force that was established to study the changing role of the State Library recommended the establishment of regions of cooperation, whose primary responsiblity would be to develop an effective interlibrary loan system, one that would essentially replace the system that sent "libraries blind to the five major reference resource centers in Michigan.

The Task Force recognized that legislation to fund the newly created regions of cooperation would not be immediately forthcoming and that the success of the regions would not only be dependent on LSCA funds, but on the cooperation and willingness of the librarians in the regions to volunteer their time, energy and expertise to make them work. The Task Force was not mistaken in its expectation.

Although the establishment of multitype cooperatives in no two states is exactly the same, there are similarities in funding, organization and programs. The Michigan plan for establishing "regions of cooperation" can be compared with New York State's nine 3 R regions. In both states, county lines determine the geographic authority of the regions. In both states, LSCA Title III funds were used as seed money to

help establish multitype cooperative organizations. In New York State, the level of funding was considerably higher (over $30,000) and the State expected that sum to be used to hire a director and secretary. Although the circumstances under which the 3R reference, research and resources councils were established differed from that of Michigan's regions of cooperation, the objectives and intent of both are similar:

--To provide an opportunity an opportunity for all citizens in the state to access library resources regardless of their geographic location.

--To share resources

--To find innovative ways to improve the interlibrary loan process

--To compile regional locator tools such as union lists and directories to expedite locating regional resources

--To determine and provide those services that would be mutually beneficial to all libraries that became members of the cooperative

The organization of the interlibrary loan system in New York State was hierarchical. The Michigan plan is similar. After exhausting the resources of the region, libraries can then utilize the major lending resource libraries within the state. NYSILL, the state-wide interlibrary loan system is a more formal network than that established in Michigan. A separate staff at the state level is responsible for the administration, direction and delivery of interlibrary loan requests that are not filled in the regions. The NYSILL staff is responsible for directing or referring the interlibrary loans to the State Library or to designated subject or area resource libraries throughout the state. The rich resources of the Cornell Univerity Libraries, the University of Rochester Library, Syracuse University Library and the New York Public Library were made accessible to all users.

The development and growth of the multitype cooperative whether in New York State, Michigan, or elsewhere is based on perceived needs, regional resources, priorities, funds, and the creativeness and commitment of the staff to cooperation.

Within Michigan each of the regions of cooperation is at a different level of development. Their services and products differ. The following list of services and products is based on information provided in annual reports published by the regions of cooperation:

COOPERATIVE SERVICES AND PROGRAMS IN MICHIGAN ROCS:

The following list itemizes some of the services and products that are being provided in these regions:

--- Union lists of serials: These listings range from the exchange of manually created lists of serials with other libraries to the expectation that entire lists of holdings will be produced eventually in an online catalog

--- Interlibrary loan: Exchange of policies and procedures manuals; extension of interchange of materials with beyond those libraries with which exchange relations had been in existence in the past. More extensive use of academic and public libraries within the region; and more extensive use of special library collections. Encouragement of use of interlibrary loan by school libraries

--- Delivery service: In most cases courier services are already in place. Routes established by the public library cooperatives are extended to include the ROCS

--- Coordination with REMCs: Members of the regions of cooperation are encouraged to use the service of the centers to purchase audio visual materials; and to take advantage of the film repair and maintenance services of the REMCS

--- Continuing education: Workshops have been conducted as a service to encourage in service training and updating of skills

--- Information passes: Many regions of cooperation are considering the advantages of extended access through the use of "infopasses" successfully used by existing consortia such as KETAL, and the Detroit Associate Libraries Region of coopertion

--- Cooperative acquisitions: Appears to be in the planning stages in most regions of cooperation. Consideration is being given in some regions to cooperative acquisition of reference materials.

--- COM catalogs: Under consideration

--- Directories: An important tool. Directories of libraries, librarians, subject areas, services.

--- Locator tools: Union lists of various kinds

--- Communication and interaction: Getting to know other library resources and librarians within the region is considered one of the most important by-products of cooperation

AN OVERVIEW OF MULTITYPE COOPERATION IN OTHER STATES

The regions of cooperation in Michigan are generally multitype, multi-purpose and multi-county library library cooperatives. They were created primarily to safeguard, improve and strengthen the interlibrary lending system in Michigan. This was to be done by exploiting the resources within smaller regions in Michigan prior to using the resources of the five major resource libraries in Michigan. The manner in which this was accomplished was left to the discretion of each region. The responsibility for implementation however, was delegated to an Executive Board. In most of the regions, the scope of responsibility, the objectives and the activities of the regions of cooperation have extended beyond the initial objective.

Criteria for the Successful Operation of Multitype Coops

Once established, effectiveness and survival are but two of the major concerns of the multitype cooperatives. Hamilton (1975) enumerated several principles that she believed were essential to both concerns and to the successful operation of the multitype library cooperatives:

> -- A multitype library cooperative should have an organizational structure which allows for voluntary participation by a maximum number of libraries of all types, both privately and publicly supported.
>
> -- Governance by members of the local library community The governing body should be representative of all the types of libraries in the organization as well as the library user and the community.
>
> -- Recognition that a cooperative exists as an added dimension for the improvement of library service and should not replace, compete with, nor substitute for its members, but should attempt to coordinate their activities.

-- Awareness that although diversity of interests and aims of potential members is broad, and although physical facilities, collection sizes and staff competencies vary considerably, there is a contribution that each and every library can make, and benefits that each and every library can receive through cooperative membership. The reciprocity principle prevails over the long term if memberhip is to be universally meaningful.

-- There must be provision for communication channels for the exchange of ideas, for the expression of concerns and for the identification of opportunities regarding problems that cut across type of library lines.

-- Endorsement by the cooperative's constituent members of the need for experimentation to find solutions to problems common to all types of libraries.

-- A full time secretariat responsive to the needs of the community.

-- Adequate funding from a source or sources outside the local community for a length of time sufficient to demonstrate the need for permanent local support. Full local support should be the ultimate aim.

-- Full local support status must be preceded by the widespread understanding that cooperative membership does not necessarily reduce cost, but can instead increase efficiency and extend resources in order to deliver better services to the user.

-- There should be "a prevailing political environment receptive to cooperative development."

Hamilton not only provides a set of principles, but a basic checklist for operation and survival:

* a paid secretariat
* adequate support funds
* communication channels
* total understanding of the benefits, services, and functions of the cooperative

The Illinois Regional Library Council directed by Beth Hamilton flourished until 1982. It was among the first cooperatives to successfully implement the infopass. Its directory of resources was a model. It had established an

effective delivery service, locator tools were developed and the needs of its members identified-- -- and satisfied, yet the Council did not survive.

In an address to the Special Libraries Association (1975) Hamilton expressed some of her concerns about survival:

--- Lack of assurance about continued funding
--- Dependence on support from LSCA funds. Federal funding is usually recognized as temporary
--- An ongoing identity crisis
--- The question of the amount of time, i.e. man hours that individual libraries can afford to give to cooperative organizations
--- The economic, administrative and other problems associated with strengthening resources
--- The need to establish quantitative measures to demonstrate dollar savings for joint activities
--- The problem of human attitude:

> "What library cooperative has not encountered the librarians who really believe they are already providing the ultimate service to their users and that this "ultimate" service doesn't need improvement? Or the unwillingness of parent organizations to change policies to allow their libraries to participate in cooperative activities? Or faced up to the lazy librarian who doesn't bother to learn the rules and to follow them, to make cooperative projects run smoothly or to the reluctance of one type of librarian to understand the rules of other types? Or to the inflexible librarian who knows in advance that an experimental project is doomed - for reasons one, two and three? Or to the vagaries of the political process?

Some of these concerns may indeed have been responsible for the demise of the Council. On the other hand, Hamilton recognized the efforts of those dynamic librarians who were determined to make cooperation work..."who spent untold hours of work on the Board, in committees and individually -- drafting by laws, formulating objectives, identifying needs, writing papers, giving speeches, verifying serials entries, developing guidelines, planning, preparing posters, arranging meetings, attending meetings, studying budgets..." They were the vital spark to success.

Although the Illinois Regional Council no longer exists, multitype library cooperation does flourish in Illinois. The statewide network ILLINET (Illinois Library and Information Network) is an example of a statewide multitype cooperative library network consisting of the Illinois library systems and their academic, public, school, and special libraries; the research and reference Centers; three special resource centers. The multitype library systems receive state and federal support. Isolating specific percentages of state and federal support that go into ILLINET activities is not possible. In addition the Illinois State Library provides staff services as well as materials that are supported by state appropriations.

Since the first listing in the 1976 ASCLA Report on Interlibrary Cooperation, the seventeen single type public library cooperatives have all been converted to multitype library cooperatives, each supported by federal and state funds. No one of these cooperatives receives additional support from either private sources or foundations.

In New York State, the public library system cooperatives remain separate, state supported single type cooperatives existing side by side with the 3 R multitype cooperatives. After almost a decade of lobbying for state support and a legal foundation for existence, the 3 Rs received legislative support and funding in 1976.

CALIFORNIA *

Although Illlinois and New York State have been a models for the development of many multitype library cooperatives, other states bear investigation. As two of the fastest growing states in the country, California and Texas were singled out for study. Since there have not been any empiric studies of cooperation in these states, the material collected for this report is based on periodical literature and information obtained from telephone calls.

The history of library networking in California dates back to 1969 and is based on theCalifornia Master Plan for Total Library Services adopted by the State Library Association in

* For a list of cooperatives see Appendix VII.

structure commonly found in documents of multitype cooperative organizations that have been organized since the late sixties. This document contained criteria for public library cooperative. These criteria are now pro formal. For instance:

-- Libraries will form "inter-related networks based on geography and subject materials."

-- "Working together in larger systems and in networks libraries will cooperate in their programs of acquisitions

-- "Centralized processing and cataloging will be encouraged, as will the development of union catalogs, lists of serial, periodical, audio visual holdings, etc.

-- "The network will create the means of rapid communication and delivery using electronic equipment where practical..."

The intent of the plan was to develop an hierarchical network in which existing public library systems would serve as nuclei, but added another dimension. It called for a subject network which "would link togetherin a usable framework all libraries regardless of type, which have strong subject emphasis...without regard to location or type of library." Thus a library regardless of type could be a member of both a geographic network and a subject network.

Many public library system cooperatives had already been established in California as a result of the Public Library Services Act and were to be affected by the California Master Plan. Of particular interest to new cooperative organizations, however, are the problem areas that were identified by the Peat Marwich Study, a study commissioned by the State Library in 1974 to evaluate the effectiveness of the public library systems and to review their funding formula and directions for the future. Although this study examined the single, and not the multitype library cooperative, the problems identified are common to both:

--- Inadequate system funding
--- Costs outweigh benefits: example: non-reimbursement of staff
--- Fear that withdrawal of LSCA funds would mean deletion or retrenchment in program

--- Lack of realistic goals
--- Failure to establish standards
--- Concern about time lapse in filling interlibrary loan requests
--- Concern that not enough attention was paid to coordinating collection development

Within two years of the Peat Marwick study, the revised public library cooperative act, the California Library Services Act , strengthened the public library system cooperatives by putting financial teeth into the legislation. Section 18765 of this act is particularly significant for it provided for interlibrary loan reimbursement for all types of libraries. The state of California was ready to assume financial responsiblity for library service in California.

Although California provides a formula for funding public library cooperatives, provision has not been made for funding multitype library cooperatives. In some instances, grants have been extended to the multitype types of cooperatives. CLASS, the California Library Authority for Systems and Services applied for and received a state grant.

In order to obtain current information on California"s cooperatives annual reports and newsletters were requested. Since most of the multitype organizations did not have written documentation, telephone calls had to be placed.

The following multitype cooperatives are the most active:

AWLNET	AREA WIDE LIBRARY NETWORK
BARC	BAY AREA REFERENCE CENTER
CAL	CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIES
CLASS	CALIFORNIA LIBRARY AUTHORITY FOR SYSTEMS AND SERVICES
SCAN	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANSWERING NETWORK

With the exception of CLASS, that provides a large menu of services, most of the cooperatives provide a more limited number of services. CAL, for instance, located in the Stockton-San Joaquin County library, provides reference and interlibrary loan services to approximately 21 academic, public, special and school libraries. It is supported by LSCA funds, membership fees and the pooling of allotments received by participating libraries from the state formula for supporting interlibrary loan.

CLASS, formerly titled California Library Authority for Systems and Services, is now the Cooperative Library Agency for Systems and Services. It is the largest multitype library organization in California and its membership is state-wide. CLASS is a formally organized bibliographic service center. Its goal is "...to develop and implement projects and systems for library resource sharing and program development for the benefit of its membership, including, but limited to the following:

* Provision for cooperative development and maintenance of common bibliographic and holdings data bases

* Provision for the development and operation of systems for the cooperative use of cataloging data, cooperative acquisitions and other forms of resource sharing

* Provision for the development and implementation of library systems for information exchange

CLASS is formally organized. It is governed by a Board of Directors including the California State Librarian, the President of the University of California, the Chancellor of the California State University, a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges. These are all voting members.

Nonvoting members represent the academic libraries, community colleges and school libraries, state libraries, public and special libraries.

The chief executive officer of CLASS is appointed by the Board. The treasurer is the treasurer of the county of Santa Clara.

In its by-laws, CLASS stipulated that it would be self-supporting, "deriving its revenue from membership dues, grants and from fees for services rendered to the parties, participating members and other libraries." In 1976, however, CLASS received a state grant of $468,750 to help support personnel and operating expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977. The total budget for that year was $478,408 of which only $5,375 were membership fees and $4,283 was interest income.

Presently, CLASS assessment for membership fees is based on the materials and binding budgets of its members:

$50.00 --- where the 3 year average for materials and binding is $50,000 or less
$150.00 --- .....$50,001-$200,000
$225.00 --- .....$200,000 +

Participating libraries may choose from a large menu of services:

--- Training; CLASS provides a broad range of training services including seminars on BRS, WLN, RLIN and OnTYME

--- Consulting: Designed to assist consortia, systems, networks and other library groups in planning and preparing for resource sharing.

--- All Radio Shack computer hardware, supplies and software is available to CLASS members at a 10-15% discount

--- Microform equipment can be purchased through CLASS at discount prices

--- CLASS provides resource sharing directories: Subsets of the California Union List of Periodicals with current holdings information as requested by individual libraries or regional groups of libraries

--- The periodicals listing, CALLS, contains the holdings of the University of California, California State Unversity and Colleges, Stanford and the University of Southern California

--- CATALIST is a reference and location tool produced from the California Data Base for Monographs

--- CLASS provides access to the RLIN, WLN cataloging services

--- The CLASS messenger modem: An intelligent multi-purpose communications device that can be used for multiple purposes:

* For offline composition of messages and searches
* To reduce connect time to online systems

* To copy and edit search results
* As a low cost interface to electronic mail systems

--- CLASS provides electronic mail service. ONTYME, an electronic mail service is offered to members at a special group discount.

--- Microcomputer software: In addition to its own packages, all Radio Shack software is available at discount rates

--- Membership discount services fall into four categories:

* Online reference service discounts for BRS, DIALOG and IOD (Information on Demand)

* Microcomputer hardware discounts for Tandy Corporation products

* Publication discounts

* Library supply discounts. Selected dealers honor Class memberships

CLASS is an excellent example of a bibliographic service center, "an organization that serves as a broker or distributor of computer based bibliographic services." It is formally organized; maintains joint agreements with its members; may enter into contractual relations with other organizations; has a paid staff; seeks sources of funding wherever available -- state or federal (through proposals and grants)-- local resources. It is a multipurpose, multifunctional multitype cooperative.

SCAN, the Southern California Answering Network, is another type of multipurpose network. It is a federally funded reference referral network headquartered in the Los Angeles Public Library. SCAN is the referral center through which six public library systems in southern California (Black Gold Cooperative Library System, South State Cooperative Library System, Metropolitan Cooperative Library System, Santiago Library System, Inland Library System, and Serra Cooperative Library System) may direct information inquiries for those local libraries that do not have the information requested. It is not accessed by the patron, it is accessed by the library. It is a librarian's library.

As a federally funded agency SCAN serves all types of

library systems. Queries that cannot be answered in the Los Angeles Central Library may be sent to other resource centers. SCAN also searches computerized data bases to locate the information requested. Policy has been established for providing photocopy, verification, translations and reference.

All types of libraries may request the services of SCAN, and in turn, all types of libraries may be contacted for aid in locating the information requested.

Library cooperative activities in California are extensive and seemingly effective.

TEXAS*

The selection of states for comparative purposes was arbitrary. New York State and Illinois were selected as pioneers and leaders in the field of multitype networking. California and Texas were selected in order to examine library networking in two of the fastest growing states states in the nation.

The active multitype library networks and cooperatives in Texas are AMIGOS, the Bibliographic Council of the Southwest, the Council of Research and Academic Libraries of San Antonio, the Houston Area Research Council, the Association for Higher Education and the Harrington Library Consortium.

"These organizations and others exist independent from the state government as non-profit corporations chartered by the Secretary of State (VACS article 1396 - 3), governmental cooperatives authorized under Interlocal Cooperation (article 4413 (32c), and in varying states of formal existence through contractual agreements."

Interlibrary cooperation in Texas however, is primarily public library focused. The State Library System is made up of the ten single type library cooperatives and a statewide communication network that links the systems into a statewide interlibrary loan and reference service. Services are extended to other types of libraries...with the exception of school libraries (Wareham 1982).

Networking in Texas began in the early sixties when the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association formulated a plan for statewide development. The availability of Title III funds was almost immediately followed by the passage of the State Library Systems Act (1969) and the organization of the ten regions of

* For a list of cooperatives see Appendix VIII.

center. Each of the regions receives continuing financial support from the State Library based on a plan of service that is submitted annually. Service programs vary, but each system is assured of both federal and state funds. None of these systems receive local support.

The single type library systems provide those services that have already been itemized: cooperative purchasing, discounts on purchases, access to film collections, technical assistance and consultation, rotating print and audio visual collections, the promotion of local collection development through supportive funds, books by mail and other services.

Although the major emphasis is on public library system development, the state uses Title III funds to encourage demonstration programs. Rather than providing operational funds, different types of libraries are encouraged to present proposals for multitype programs and services. An LSCA Advisory Council representing higher education, public schools, and public libraries evaluate the programs. This is an innovative approach to program development.

A sample list of demonstration programs follows:

--- the development of a program and materials cooperative among school and county libraries

--- a model for public and school library cooperation to deliver optimal library services to disadvantaged youth in Dallas

--- resource sharing through development and distribution of computer-based public library catalogs in Hidalgo County schools and Houston schools

--- development of shared circulation system between public and acadmeic libraries in Victoria

--- demonstration of an interlibrary delivery system among public and academic libraries in the CORAL consortium

--- a feasibility study and development of technical specifications by AMIGOS Bibliographic Council for computer to computer communications protocol necessary to interconnect online circulation systems of five large libraries within a multitype consortium

--- compilation and publication of a directory of all types of libraries in the Central Texas area

The multitype library cooperative and network, AMIGOS, is an example of a cooperative whose roots were local, but whose services have now been extended to over 200 member libraries in Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, Mexico, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. AMIGOS replaced the Texas Information Exchange..."the umbrella interlibrary loan network in Texas" (Wareham 1982) and developd into a multi-state cooperative.

AMIGOS provides the following services:

-- Training and ongoing technical support to member libraries utilizing the OCLC system

-- Consultation for new member implementation of OCLC services

-- Communication between libraries, OCLC and the Library of Congress on vital issues

-- Up-to-date technical information through staff participation on OCLC advisory committes, state library association meetings and national conferences

-- Demonstration of the use of the OCLC Acquisitions sub-system

-- OCLC cataloging. Maintenance and updating of the Online Union Catalog

-- Interlibrary loan: use of the OCLC sub-system

-- Union List of Serials: AMIGOS provides hands on training for union list participants; it offers union listing groups a process to create and maintain serial union lists

-- The Bibliographic Resource Center of AMIGOS offers libraries a retrospective conversion service and current cataloging

-- A variety of computer services including AACR2 conversion and file conversion of OCLC-MARC records to file formats of DATAPHASE, CLSI and other systems.

(AMIGOS: Annual Report 1983)

The major source of support for AMIGOS is derived from its fee structure, short term investments, accrued interest on investments, and occasional federal grants (demonstration grant noted previously).

With the exception of the Houston Area Research Library Consortium, the remaining multitype library cooperatives are primarily health science oriented. The public library cooperatives and AMIGOS provide an umbrella of services for the state.

SUMMARY: This brief introduction to networking and library cooperation illustrates the various levels of development; various degrees of sophistication; the sources of funding; the variety of manual and computerized services; the variety of governmental structures are indicators of the similarity and the individuality of each of the multitype cooperatives. The majority of these cooperatives, consortia, networks, or whatever term was used to describe the agency, have been organized within the past two decades. Multitype library cooperation and networking are still in their infancy.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

One of the most dynamic periods in library history was the decade from the mid sixties through the mid seventies. Libraries were flourishing economically; there was a vital interest in the needs of the users; all types of libraries appeared to be developing and enriching their collections; and the trend toward developing cooperative acctivities and establishing unique organizations through which these activities could be implemented was at its height.

The banner for librarians was Verner Clapp's observation that libraries could no longer be independent islands. That inter-relationship, interdependence and cooperation were the directions in which libraries must move in order to meet the needs of all types of users.

In the late sixties, however, there was still a great deal of skepticism about involvement in cooperative activities with all types of libraries. So much skepticism, that the American Library Association organized a series of ten one day meetings in different cities throughout the country to identify barriers to cooperation. Orin Nolting (1969) identified forty six barriers that prevented the development of library cooperatives. He grouped these into four categories:

I. Psychological barriers
II. Lack of information and experience
III. Traditional and historical barriers
IV. Physical and geographic barriers
V. Legal and administrative barriers

At that time, unlike the eighties, the major issue was how to overcome these barriers and proceed to the business of establishing those networks that would extend the services of libraries to the scientific and professional community and the general public.

The issue today is different. The issue is not establishment, but strengthening cooperative organizations that already exist. The need is not for seed money, but for solid and continuing funding.

Since the past is prelude to the future and the present, it is helpful to return to the Nolting menu to note the obstacles that were real and those that were unfounded. Some may still exist, but they impede individual libraries from joining cooperatives and do not stand in the way of establishing cooperative organizations.

I. Psychological barriers:
- Fear of loss of autonomy
- Clash of personalities
- Complacency and self satisfaction
- Mistrust
- Inertia
- Unwillingness to experiment
- The assumption that each library has a unique and not common need

II. Lack of information and experience:
- Lack of knowledge of needs of users
- Failure to recognize the value of resources of other and larger libraries
- Other

III. Traditional and historical barriers:
- * Lack of adequate funds
- * Fear of large libraries being overused
- * Lack of understanding by laymen of library needs
- * Limitations on access
- Reluctance of individual libraries to relinquish authority

IV. Physical and geographical:
- Difference in size of collections
- Distance between libraries
- Lack of space to serve students
- Lack of good transit systems

V. Legal and administrative:
- Too many local taxing units
- Large number of institutions providing service
- Lack of creative administrative leaders
- Lack of properly trained staff

The listing above (Mobilizing Total Library Resources for Effective Service:6-10) is not complete. The real barriers, my asterisks, may still exist. The others have been and can be overcome.

The issue today is not establishment, it is strengthening existing networks and multitype cooperatives. The list of concerns and issues that follow are based on concerns expressed by librarians within the SMLN region as well as some raised at the 1979 Conference on Networks and These concerns may be categorized as follows:

I. Economic
II. Political and administrative
III. Marketing and communication
IV. Extension and improvement of services

I. Economic:

-- Can multitype cooperatives survive without LSCA Title III funds?

-- At what level of funding should the federal government support state and regional networks?

-- At what level of funding should states support multitype cooperative organizations?

-- Should multitype networks depend on government support or seek outside sources of funding (keeping in mind the fact that foundation money and grants are soft and they need solid funding?

-- Should participating libraries be charged for membership? For services?

-- How much staff time should be expected from member libraries for committee and other assignments?

-- Do the benefits of membership in any cooperative outweigh costs?

II. Political and administrative:

-- How can multitype library cooperatives articulate their value to legislators and the public in order to increase the level of support?

-- If a library already belongs to a pre-existing cooperative, do the services of the new multitype cooperative warrant membership in both?

-- Does multitype cooperation and networking automatically guarantee equality of access?

-- How can the services and programs of the various networks within the region and the state best be coordinated?

III. Marketing and communication:

-- How can communication between networks and individual librarians be improved? Many librarians in libraries that are members of the network are not aware of the roles they can play.

-- How can management of special libraries be convinced of the benefits of formal interlibrary cooperation so that the librarians may take full advantage of the benefits of membership?

-- What steps can be taken to bring more school libraries into the network. (Since this is a matter of concern to SMLN, a separate section appears on this issue.)

-- Is there a problem of exploitation of major resource libraries? Should compensation set in?

IV. Strengthening and Extending Services:

-- Should standards of performance be established ?

-- Should multitype cooperatives regularly evaluate their services?

-- What measures can the multitype cooperative take to strengthen collection development? Equipment needs? What are the criteria for the use of funds for these purposes?

-- What are the most effective measures that the cooperative can take to deliver information?

-- What is the responsibility of the cooperative for automation of library services?

These are a few of the concerns and issues facing multitype cooperatives.

The Case for the Participation of School Libraries in Multitype Library Cooperatives:

As a rule, school libraries do not participate as actively in multitype library cooperative organizations as do other types of libraries. Yet, the number of school libraries (regardless of size) undoubtedly outnumber other types of libraries within the geographic boundaries of most networks. The number of school libraries (regardless of size) undoubtedly outnumber the number of school libraries that participate or become members of multitype cooperatives. Many may become members of a single type cooperative, i.e. the public library cooperative, or the media centers, but hesitate to join the multitype library cooperative. Richard Sorenson, School Library Supervisor, State of Wisconsin, Department of Public Instruction (1979) summarized the report of the Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking. The findings in the 1979 report are still valid.

> I. Schools need library networks. Networks increase access to resources throughout the region.
>
> Students learn at various rates and have needs for a diversity of materials that are not always located in the local school.
>
> Students should become familiar with the availability of materials in other libraries and information centers.
>
> The opportunity for students and faculty to use other collections is frequently limited by time and distance.
>
> "Although it takes an ample collection of print and audiovisual materials to provide enough variety for project and research assignments that accomodate the diverse ability levels and learning styles found in every school, the majority of public and private school collections fall below the standards set by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology."
>
> Library networks can bring the vast resources needed by administrators, faculty and staff on such varied topics as "population trends...curriculum design, educational research, new legislation..."

The school library should recognize its contribution to the network. It can provide other types of libraries with the benefit of its materials: recordings, films, slides, photographs and other audio visual materials.

The opportunity for students and faculty to use other collections is frequently limited by time and distance.

School's contribution to a library network:

Materials: Recordings, films, slides, photographs and other audio-visual materials

Equipment: Schools generally have substantial inventories of production equipment

Services: Centralized processing; repair of equipment

Exhibit materials

Barriers to cooperation:

Fear of academic, public and special librarians that school users will create a drain on materials

Fear that networking will take too much time

Fear of hidden costs

Fear of loss of autonomy

Political barriers: Some state laws are not clear about the legalities of resource sharing. Because of the many administrative ladders in school governance, it is not always easy to reach a decision

Funding: School budgets do not generally provide a category for interlibrary loan, photocopying, staff time outside of the school

Communication factors: "Although networking implies communication, some school media centers and small public libraries still lack a telephone. Very few schools use automated cataloging, processing, circulation, serials control, and inter-library loan systems. However, the need for access to bibliographic information and rapid referral of requests is usually more sharply felt by students than by users of other libraries."

The need for education, planning and involvement of school librarians is obvious. Every attempt should be made to involve school librarians in the planning and development of multitype library cooperatives.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Ron Miller (1971) writing about the organization FAUL, the Five Associated University Libraries, discussed the problems of trying to explain what a cooperative organization should be as follows:

> "Anyone who has been foolhardy enough to participate in a library network or consortium must have realized, surely that what the organization says ti is in its official documents, compared to what the leaders really want it to be, compared to what the lower echelon thinks it is, is a little like the parable of the blind men and the elephant.
>
> Becker and Olsen have characterized an information network as having a formal organization, communications capability, bidirectionality, a directory and and switching capability. Generally, such a definition implies some kind of electronic component. At the very least, a self respecting network should have plans for computerization even though it can sanguinely call itself a network if a delivery system or regional interlibrary loan agreement has been agreed upon."
> agreements has been agreed upon."

The record of achievement of the Southwest Michigan Library comprised of volunteer librarians has established a multitype library organization to which fifty-eight public, academic, school and special libraries have responded. This is evidence of the faith in the Council as well as the commitment of the libraries in the region to multitype cooperative activity.

However, if SMLN is to progress beyond the present level of activity, it will require a sustained planning effort.

1. SMLN requires a long range plan.

2. The needs of the region should be prioritized in relation to the needs of its membership.

3. It should establish a time frame in which it expects to attain its objectives.

4. It requires sources of funding. In this phase of its development it might seek foundation funds (Kellogg or other) in order to implement some of its present activity. This should not be a substitute for seeking funding on a continuing basis on either a state or local level.

5. The work of the network would be enhanced if the means could be found to hire a full time director and secretary to execute the plans of the region. To work with the Executive Council for the development of the network.

6. The network needs an identifiable organization through which it can design, develop, finance and operate.

7. The network should make a decision on what it can do with the present limited funding and what it could do if its funds should increase -- even slightly.

8. The network should consider the possiblity of a fee structure to augment its present LSCA Title III budget.

9. An extensive directory of regional resources would provide visibility and a product.

10. Since communication between and among librarians in the region is one of the needs that have been identified, it might be of some advantage to organize small user groups to discuss needs, technology and the future of the network.

11. The Executive Board may wish to encourage proposals from the librarians in the region to demonstrate how multitype cooperation can best serve their needs.

12. The Executive Board should continue to support the purchase of dial up access terminals, microcomputers and other hardware or software required for the development of some type of network.

13. Workshops and seminars provide visibility. These shoudl be continued.

14. Determine the major setbacks that would threaten the network such as withdrawal of LSCA Title III funds and the impact on the organization that has already gained momentum.

APPENDIX I

LIBRARY COOPERATION: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Public Library Cooperatives

PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVES

Blue Water Library Federation
Port Huron, MI 48060

Type and Number of Libraries Served	8 p	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 26,164
	State	$ 36,852
	Local	$ 26,396
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$ 89,412

Capital Library Cooperative
Mason, MI 48854

Type of Number of Libraries Served	14 p	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 48,616
	State	$331,923
	Local	There are none
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$380,539

Chippewa Library League
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

Type and Number of Libraries Served	16 p	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 1,000
	State	$ 74,041
	Local	$ 35,813
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$110,854

Detroit Associated Libraries
Detroit, MI 48202

Type of Number of Libraries Served	2 p	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 29,941
	State	$1,030,421
	Local	There are none
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$1,060,362

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX I

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Public Library Cooperatives

Hiawathaland Library Cooperative
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....6 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 13,799
State	$ 31,074
Local	$ 51,535
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$ 96,408

Huron Valley Library System
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....15 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 29,822
State	$134,435
Local	$ 10,060
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$174,317

Lakeland Library Cooperative
Grand Rapids, MI 49502
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....29 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 41,381
State	$460,268
Local	$ 97,811
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$599,460

Library Cooperative of Macomb
Mt. Clemens, MI 48044
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....17 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 32,048
State	$309,465
Local	There are none
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$341,513

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX I

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Public Library Cooperatives

PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVES

Mideastern Michigan Library Cooperative
Flint, MI 48502
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....10 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 51,734
State $140,888
Local $261,903
Other There are none
TOTAL $454,525

Mid-Michigan Library League
Cadillac, MI 49601
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....43 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 69,072
State $183,208
Local $189,864
Other There are none
TOTAL $442,144

Mid-Peninsula Library Cooperative
Iron Mountain, MI 49801
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....13 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 18,381
State $ 99,855
Local $ 40,489
Other There are none
TOTAL $158,725

Northland Library Cooperative
Alpena, MI 49707
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....17 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 26,613
State $ 92,500
Local $ 2,841
Other There are none
TOTAL $121,954

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX I

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Public Library Cooperatives

PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVES

Southwest Michigan Library Cooperative
Paw Paw, MI 49079
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....27 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 43,837
State	$161,118
Local	$ 13,991
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$218,946

Superiorland Library Cooperative
Marquette, MI 49855
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....12 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 34,224
State	$ 65,421
Local	$ 3,500
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$103,145

Wayne/Oakland Library Federation
Warren, MI 48184
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....31 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$113,830
State	$471,448
Local	$938,752
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$1,524,030

White Pine Library Cooperative
Saginaw, MI 48603
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....29 p
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 38,228
State	$267,200
Local	$266,436
Other	There are none
TOTAL	$571,864

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX I

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Public Library Cooperatives

Woodlands Library Cooperative
Albion, MI 49224

Type and Number of Libraries Served	28 p	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	There are none
	State	$ 59,499
	Local	There are none
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$ 59,499

Wareham, 1982.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATIVES

APPENDIX II

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regional Education Media Centers (REMC)

REGIONAL MEDIA CENTERS

REMC 1 - Copper Country ISD
Hancock, MI 49930
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....30 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 13,719
State $ 24,536
Local $ 63,544
Other $ 2,000
TOTAL $103,799

REMC 2 - Traverse Bay Area ISD
Traverse City, MI 49684
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....87 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 62,008
State $ 48,518
Local $182,289
Other $ 88,312
TOTAL $381,127

REMC 3 - Cheboygan-Otsego-Presque Isle ISD
Indian River, MI 49749
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....46 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 30,443
State $ 49,150
Local $101,500
Other $ 30,000
TOTAL $211,093

REMC 4 - Muskegon ISD
Muskegon, MI 49442
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....48 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 46,983
State $ 40,990
Local $ 71,147
Other $ 4,551
TOTAL $163,671

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX II

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regional Education Media Centers (REMC)

REGIONAL MEDIA CENTERS

REMC 5 - Clare-Gladwin ISD
Clare, MI 48617
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....38 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 14,438
State $ 38,480
Local $ 68,585
Other There are none
TOTAL $121,503

REMC 6 - Bay-Arenac Co. ISD
Bay City, MI 48706
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....41 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 36,678
State $ 35,933
Local $196,052
Other There are none
TOTAL $268,663

REMC 7 - Ottawa Co. ISD
Holland, MI 49423
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....52 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 51,036
State $ 42,945
Local $149,855
Other $ 41,200
TOTAL $285,036

REMC 8 - Kent ISD
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....118 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $122,048
State $ 78,380
Local $379,050
Other There are none
TOTAL $579,478

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX II

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regional Education Media Centers (REMC)

REGIONAL MEDIA CENTERS

REMC 9 - Saginaw Co. ISD
Saginaw, MI 48603
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....47 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 60,000
State	$ 44,397
Local	$177,639
Other	$237,100
TOTAL	$519,136

REMC 10 - Tuscola Co. ISD
Caro, MI 48723
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....53 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 31,722
State	$ 33,688
Local	$ 86,454
Other	$ 27,493
TOTAL	$179,357

REMC 11 - Berrien Co. ISD
Berrien Springs, MI 49103
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....68 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 65,000
State	$ 49,771
Local	$ 84,649
Other	$ 61,655
TOTAL	$261,075

REMC 12 - Kalamazoo Valley ISD
Kalamazoo, MI 49002
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....78 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....

Federal	$ 53,834
State	$ 39,355
Local	$185,000
Other	$344,500
TOTAL	$622,689

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX II

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regional Education Media Centers (REMC)

REGIONAL MEDIA CENTERS

REMC 13 - Ingham ISD
Mason, MI 48854

Type and Number of Libraries Served	59 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 83,667
	State	$ 57,031
	Local	$ 58,117
	Other	$ 37,069
	TOTAL	$235,884

REMC 14 - Genesee ISD
Flint, MI 48507

Type and Number of Libraries Served	77 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$140,094
	State	$ 76,734
	Local	$138,012
	Other	$ 35,000
	TOTAL	$389,840

REMC 15- Jackson Co. ISD
Jackson, MI 49204

Type and Number of Libraries Served	38 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 47,855
	State	$ 32,543
	Local	$316,973
	Other	$116,320
	TOTAL	$513,691

REMC 16 - Washtenaw ISD
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Type and Number of Libraries Served	42 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 64,800
	State	$ 49,814
	Local	$ 58,755
	Other	$138,436
	TOTAL	$311,805

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX II

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regional Education Media Centers (REMC)

REMC 17 - Oakland Co. ISD
Pontiac, MI 48054

Type and Number of Libraries Served	107 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	There are none
	State	$125,315
	Local	There are none
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$125,315

REMC 18 - MaComb Co. ISD
Mt. Clemens, MI 48044

Type and Number of Libraries Served	77 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$154,580
	State	$ 93,961
	Local	$341,770
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$590,311

REMC 19 - Monroe Co. ISD
Monroe, MI 48161

Type and Number of Libraries Served	44 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 30,328
	State	$ 23,879
	Local	$ 62,350
	Other	$ 7,638
	TOTAL	$124,195

REMC 20 - Wayne Co. ISD
Wayne, MI 48184

Type and Number of Libraries Served	265 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$483,476
	State	$259,328
	Local	$574,091
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$1,316,895

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX II

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regional Education Media Centers (REMC)

REGIONAL MEDIA CENTERS

REMC 21 - Marquette-Alger ISD
Marquette, MI 49855
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....44 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 39,611
State $ 37,241
Local $148,824
Other $217,121
TOTAL $442,797

REMC 22 - Eastern Upper Peninsula ISD
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....17 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 9,531
State $ 22,347
Local $ 35,200
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 67,078

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX III

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Public Library Regional Film Centers

Eastern Michigan Film Region
Flint, MI 48502
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....67 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 50,000
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 50,000

Michigan North Film Region
Cadillac, MI 49601
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....111 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 50,000
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 50,000

Regional Film Library of Southwest Michigan
Battle Creek, MI 49016
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....78 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 50,000
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 50,000

Southeast Michigan Regional Film Library
Monroe, MI 48161
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....78 p
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 50,000
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 50,000

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX III

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Health Science Libraries

Michigan Health Sciences Libraries Association
Flint, MI 48502
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....100 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$10 per library

Flint Area Health Science Libraries Network
Flint, MI 48502
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....8 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....There are none

Health Instructional Resources Association
Pontiac, MI 48053
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....30 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$25 per instructional member

Metropolitan Detroit Medical Library Group
Detroit, MI 48201
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....65 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$20 per library

Mid-Michigan Health Science Libraries
Lansing, MI 48909
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....15 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$10 per library

Northern Michigan Health Sciences Libraries Group
Petoskey, MI 49770
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....2 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....There are none

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX III

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Health Science Libraries

South Central Michigan Health Science
Libraries Association
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....20 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$5 per library

Thumb Area Medical Information Consortium (TAMIC)
Port Huron, MI 48060
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....7 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$49,000, National Library of Medicine

Upper Peninsula of Michigan Health Science
Library Consortium
Marquette, MI 49855
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....16 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....There are none

Valley Regional Health Science Librarians
Midland, MI 48640
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....9 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$5 per library

Western Michigan Health Science
Libraries Association
Muskegon, MI 49443
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....35 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....$2 per library

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX III

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

SINGLE TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Miscellaneous

Council of State College & University
Library Directors of Michigan
Detroit, MI 48202
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....15 a
Source and Amount
of Support.....There are none

Great Lake's Colleges Association, Inc.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....12 a
Source and Amount
of Support.....$250,000 (est.) dues,
foundation grants

Oakland County Reference Hotline Service
Rochester, MI 48063
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....35 p
Source and Amount
of Support.....$49,000 (est.) Oakland County
Library Board

Loex Clearinghouse
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....1,000 a
Source and Amount
of Support.....$45 per member subscription
membership

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX IV

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regions of Cooperation

REGIONS OF COOPERATION

Blue Water Network of Libraries
Port Huron, MI 48060
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....8 p, 1 a, 8 sp
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 1,990
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 1,990

Capital Area Library Network
Mason, MI 48854
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....14 p, 7 a, 15 sp, 59 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 6,306
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 6,306

Central Michigan Interlibrary Region
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....16 p, 3 a, 38 sch
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 3,714
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 3,714

Detroit Associated Libraries
Region of Cooperation
Detroit, MI 48202
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....2 p, 9 a, 34 sp
Source and Amount of Support.....Federal $ 14,716
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 14,716

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX IV

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regions of Cooperation

REGIONS OF COOPERATION

Lakeland Area Library Network
Grand Rapids, MI 49502
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....29 p, 11 a, 15 sp, 218 sch
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $ 9,400
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 9,400

Macomb Region of Cooperation
Mt. Clemens, MI 48044
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....17 p, 2 a, 6 sp, 77 sch
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $ 6,265
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 6,265

Mideastern Michigan Region of
Cooperation
Flint, MI 48502
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....10 p, 5 a, 6 sp
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $ 5,684
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 5,684

Mid-Michigan League Region of
Cooperation
Cadillac, MI 49601
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....43 p, 4 a, 3 sp, 87 sch
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $ 7,425
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 7,425

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX IV

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regions of Cooperation

REGIONS OF COOPERATION

Northland Interlibrary System
Alpena, MI 49707
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....17 p, 2 a, 2 sp, 46 sch
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $ 3,598
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 3,598

Southern Michigan Region of
Cooperation
Albion, MI 49224
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....28 p, 6 a, 121 sch (est.)
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $ 6,530
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 6,530

Southwest Michigan Library Network
Paw Paw, MI 49079
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....27 p, 6 a, 12 sp, 107 sch (est.)
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $ 6,056
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $ 6,056

Upper Peninsula Interlibrary
Loan Region
Marquette, MI 49855
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....31 p, 6 a, 2 sp, 91 sch
Source and Amount
of Support.....Federal $11,218
State There are none
Local There are none
Other There are none
TOTAL $11,218

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX IV

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Regions of Cooperation

Washtenaw-Livingston Library Network
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Type and Number of Libraries Served	15 p, 5 a, 10 sp, 42 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 6,835
	State	There are none
	Local	There are none
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$ 6,835

Wayne/Oakland Region of Cooperation
Wayne, MI 48184

Type and Number of Libraries Served	31 p, 14 a, 17 sp, 372 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$17,400
	State	There are none
	Local	There are none
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$17,400

White Pine Library Network
Saginaw, MI 48603

Type and Number of Libraries Served	29 p, 3 a, 5 sp, 141 sch	
Source and Amount of Support	Federal	$ 6,886
	State	There are none
	Local	There are none
	Other	There are none
	TOTAL	$ 6,886

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX V

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Miscellaneous

MISCELLANEOUS COOPERATIVES

Berrien Library Consortium
Benton Harbor, MI 49022
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....2 a, 4 p, 2 sp
Source and Amount of Support.....$300 per library - dues

Grand Rapids Area Union List of Serials
Holland, MI 49423
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....9 a, 2 p, 1 sp
Source and Amount of Support.....Sold union list to recover cost of printing and membership support. $ (unavailable)

KETAL-Kalamazoo Area Library Consortium
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....4 a, 19 p, 7 sp
Source and Amount of Support.....Members contribute services. $ (unavailable)

Oakland County Union List of Serials
Rochester, MI 48063
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....11 a, 34 p, 24 sp (est.)
Source and Amount of Support.....Local funds and sell union list. $ (unavailable)

Soo Area International Library Association
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
Type and Number of Libraries Served.....3 a, 2 p, 10 sch, 10 sp (est.)
Source and Amount of Support.....There are none

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX V

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: MICHIGAN

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - Miscellaneous

SWELP-Southwestern Educational
Library Project
Kalamazoo, MI 49001
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....100 a, p, sp (est.)
Source and Amount
of Support.....$20-25,000 University budget

Union List of Selected Serials
of Michigan
Detroit, MI 48202
Type and Number of
Libraries Served.....182 (est.)
Source and Amount
of Support.....Service fee to members

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX VI

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: ILLINOIS

SINGLE-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - ILLINOIS

Miscellaneous cooperatives.....12

Areawide Hospital Library Consortium of Southwestern Illinois
Chicago Academic Library Council
Chicago Cluster of Theological Schools
Conference of Directors of State University Librarians of Illinois (CODSULI)
Council of West Suburban Colleges
Illinois Department of Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities Professional Library Consortium
LIBRAS
Mid-Illinois Learning Resources Cooperative
Northern Illinois Learning Resources Cooperative
Sangamon Valley Academic Library Consortium
Shabonna Consortium
Southern Illinois Learning Resources Cooperative

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX VI

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: ILLINOIS

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - ILLINOIS

Miscellaneous cooperatives.....36

Bur Oak Library System
Capital Area Consortium
Center for Research Libraries
Central Illinois Consortium
Champaign-Urbana Consortium
Chicago and South Consortium
Chicago Library System
Corn Belt Library System
Cumberland Trail Library System
Danville Area Library Consortium
DuPage Library System
Fox Valley Health Science Library Consortium
Great River Library System
Heart of Illinois Library Consortium
Illinois Health Libraries Consortium
Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET)
Illinois Valley Library System
Kaskaskia Library System
Lake County Consortium
Lewis & Clark Library System
Lincoln Trail Library System
Metropolitan Chicago Library Assembly
Metropolitan Consortium
Midwest Health Science Library Network (MHSLN)
North Suburban Library System
Northern Illinois Library System
Quad-City Area Biomedical Consortium
River Bend Library System
Rolling Prairie Libraries
Shawnee Library System

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX VI

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: ILLINOIS

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - ILLINOIS (continued)

Starved Rock Library System
Suburban Library System
Upstate Consortium
West Central Consortium
Westcentral Library Cooperatives
Western Illinois Library System

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX VII

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: CALIFORNIA

SINGLE-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - CALIFORNIA

Public library cooperatives.....15

Bay Area Library and Information System
Black Gold Cooperative Library System
49-99 Cooperative Library System
Inland Library System
Metropolitan Cooperative Library System
Monterey Bay Area Cooperative Library System
Mountain Valley Library System
North Bay Cooperative Library System
North State Cooperative Library System
Peninsula Library System
San Joaquin Valley Library System
Santiago Library System
Serra Cooperative Library System
South Bay Cooperative Library System
South State Cooperative Library System

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX VII

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: CALIFORNIA

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - CALIFORNIA

Miscellaneous cooperatives..... 9

AWLNET (Area-Wide Library Network)
BARC (Bay Area Reference Center)
CAL (Central Association of Libraries)
CIN (Cooperative Infomration Network)
LOCNET (Libraries of Orange County Network)
San Diego Greater Metropolitan Area Library & Information Agency Council
SCAN (Southern California Answering Network)
SIRCULS (San Bernardino-Inyo-Riverside Counties United Library Service)
TIE (Total Interlibrary Exchange)

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX VIII

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: TEXAS

SINGLE-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - TEXAS

A. Receiving continuing financial support from state library agency:

Public library cooperatives.....10

- Big Country Library System
- Texas Panhandle Library System
- Central Texas Library System
- South Texas Library System
- Northeast Texas Library System
- Texas Trans-Pecos Library System
- North Texas Library System
- Houston Area Library System
- West Texas Library System
- San Antonio Major Resource System

B. Receiving no continuing financial support from state library agency:

Miscellaneous cooperatives..... 8

- Association for Higher Education of North Texas (Library Committee)
- Federation of North Texas Area Universities
- North Central Texas Film Association
- South Central Regional Medical Library Program (TALON)
- Texas State Library/Communications Network
- State Agency Libraries of Texas (SALT)
- USDA Southwest Regional Document Delivery Service
- West Texas Library Film Circuit

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX VIII

LIBRARY COOPERATIVES: TEXAS

MULTI-TYPE LIBRARY COOPERATIVES - TEXAS

A. Receiving no continuing financial support from state library agency:

Miscellaneous cooperatives..... 1

Texas State Library Video Project

B. Receiving no continuing financial support from state library agency:

Miscellaneous cooperatives..... 8

Coastal Bend Health Sciences Library Consortium
Dallas Area Media Project
Dallas-Tarrant County Consortium of Health Science Libraries
Del Norte Biosciences Library Consortium
Harrington Library Consortium
Health Oriented Libraries of San Antonio (HOLSA)
Houston Area Research Library Consortium (HARLIC)
Metroplex Council of Health Science Libraries

C. Receiving occasional support:

Miscellaneous cooperatives..... 2

AMIGOS Bibliographic Council
Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio (CORAL)

Wareham, 1982.

APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT OF AFFILIATION

SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBRARY NETWORK

THE _____

(Organization/Institution Library)

AGREES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REGION OF COOPERATION ENCOMPASSING THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED BY THE SHOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBARY NETWORK. IT IS EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD THAT PARTICIPATION IN THE NETWORK PLANNING SHALL NOT DEPRIVE THE _____ _____ LIBRARY OF ANY OF ITS POWERS OR PROPERTY.

_____ _____

Authorized Signature Date

_____ _____

Name of Library Type of Library

School
Special
Public
Academic

Return to: SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBRARY COOPERATIVE
200 S. Kalamazoo Street
Paw Paw, Michigan 49079

APPENDIX X

SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN LIBRARY NETWORK SURVEY RESULTS

Number of surveys returned: 39

1. Are any of your library operations automated or being considered for automation? Please indicate the type of computer system, its use, and equipment utilized.

Responses:
- 27 - No automation (69%)
- 8 - OCLC (cataloging)
- 4 - Circulation
- 3 - Interlibrary Loan
- 2 - Serials control
- 2 - Union list of serials
- 2 - Acquisitions list
- 1 - Local newspaper indexing
- 1 - Retrospective conversion
- 1 - Technical report retrieval
- 1 - Name authority file
- 1 - Periodical checkin
- 1 - OCLC acquisitions

2. Does your library have a dial-up access terminal? Supplementary equipment? Please indicate types, systems accessed, and other uses for the terminal.

Responses:
- 24 - No terminal (62%)
- 8 - Yes (WMU)
- 5 - TRS-80 II
- 3 - VT100
- 2 - DECWriter II
- 2 - TI (300 Baud)
- 2 - Diablo 1641
- 1 - Wang 2200
- 1 - Televideo 920C
- 1 - DECWriter III
- 1 - HP2621B
- 1 - AJ833

3. Does your library own or have access to a microcomputer? If yes, what uses are being make of it? Does it have dial-up capability?

Responses:
- 22 - No microcomputer (56.4%)
- 6 - TRS-80 II
- 5 - Apple II Plus
- 2 - VIC-20
- 1 - Wang 2200

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Of the 16 who answered yes, 7 have dial-up capability, 6 do not, and 3 are unknown.

Uses for microcomputer:

- access CLSI at WMU
- access Lockheed Dialog
- Backup for CLSI system
- newspaper index
- community information index
- union list of periodicals
- public use
- printing catalog cards
- teaching and classroom simulation
- record keeping
- periodical holdings list (DB Master)
- circulation
- magazine index

4. What operations would you like to automate in the next 5 years?

Responses: 22 - Circulation
12 - Online catalog
5 - None given
5 - Budget and accounting
5 - Serials
5 - Acquisitions
4 - Interlibrary Loan
4 - Cataloging
3 - Film bookings
2 - Dial-up access to COM
2 - Ready reference materials
2 - Online data access (when less expensive than current sources
2 - Audio-visual inventory
1 - Non-print cataloging
1 - Sending online our own publications that we publish
1 - Online ordering of publications that we publish
1 - Periodical listings by subject field
1 - Book orders
1 - Word processing
1 - Competitor and customer data

5. List the primary limitations to automation in your library.

Responses: 28 - Money
7 - Staff time
3 - Lack of suitable sizing

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2 - Staff talent
2 - None given
1 - Lack of technology for computer linkage
1 - Space
1 - No computer
1 - Fear of making wrong choice or choosing too soon
1 - Completion of retrocon

6. What priorities would you like to see the Network set for spending our LSCA Title III Grant money? Any other comments?

Responses:
8 - Union list of serials
6 - Build as large a database as possible
5 - Network retrospective conversion
3 - Dial-up access to other libraries
2 - Computer for each library
1 - Automation
1 - Cooperation with Michigan Health Science Lib. Assn.
1 - Staff development
1 - Anything to help small libraries toward automation
1 - In-service instruction in computer use
1 - Will trust Alida's judgement
1 - Information workshops and shared services for Network
1 - Include out-of-state collections such as Notre Dame and IUSB

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The following bibliography is a brief, current listing of recent monographs and articles, and contains additional information on states that are not discussed in this report.

The information used in the text of this study of multitype library cooperation is based on readings, discussion and meetings with librarians. The author is grateful to Mary Patton, Department of Libraries, Oklahoma, for placing the telephone calls to California for current information on the developments in that state.

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